MR.BRYAN'S TAR HEEL TRIP

THE BOY ORATOR TALKS ALL DAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

He Hegan at Charlotte and Ended at Releigh-Another Rabbit's Foot Presented to Bim-He Tells Two Stories at Greens-hero-Big Crowds Greet the Candidate.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 17.-Half past 8 o'clock this morning was the early hour set by William J. Bryan in complying with the request of his Charlotte supporters to make a speech here. The special train furnished Mr. Bryan by the North Carelina State Reception ommittee arrived from Ashaville at a late hour last night and was side tracked while the candidate slept. At 8 A. M. Mr. Bryan left the train, and under escort of the local Knights of thethias the Hornets' Nest Riflemen and numerous horsemen, went to the Post Office Park, where he addressed several thousand people at 9:30 o'clock. He said: The Republican party has been legislating

to make a dollar dearer, and then they deny that legislation has anything to do with the dollar. I want this morning, in the very short time can keep your attention, to call it to the conditions in the volume of our money. Now I want to assert at first, as a proposition that cannot be disposed of, that the money of the country must keep pace with the population of the country and with the industries of the country [cheers] and that unless the money does so we shall find that a dollar rises in value all the time. Now when a dollar rises in value it simply means that prices will fall, and falling prices are an injury to the men who produce the wealth of this country, and when the products of their tail buy money, falling prices are good for the man who has and wishes to use that money to buy the things falling in price.

Senator Sherman, who stands at the head and front as the recognized leader of the Republican party; and all that portion of the Dem ocratic party which is trying to elect a Republican for President, used these words in a speech which he made in behalf of the Sherman bill on the fifth day of June, 1890;

'If our present currency,' said Senator Sherman, 'is estimated at \$1,400,000,000, and our population is increasing at the rate of three per cent, per annum, it would require \$42,-000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population, and as the increase of population is continuing at a still greater rate than the increase of wealth in business it was thought that an immediate in crease of circulation might be obtained by the larger purchase of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good and retire all bank bills and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,000,000 a year of additional circulation is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in the bill by the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for bullion

"Then Senator Sherman declared that money must increase with population, and, even more than that, he says that wealth and business should increase more rapidly than population, and therefore he defends the Sherman bill on the ground that it gives to the people about \$54,000,000 each year in new money. Remem-ber that the very man who said that did so as a reason for the enactment of the Sherman law. and then turned around and joined with the opponents of free coinage in repealing the Sherman law and leaving nothing to take its place. Instead of having \$54,000,000 of new money

each year, we have been decreasing in our circulation for the last two years. I have here a Government publication, issued on the first of July, 1896, and this gives a table showing the decrease of the money in circulation among the people. According to this we had in circu lation in this country on the thirtieth day of June, 1894, \$1,660,000,000; on the thirtieth day of June a year afterward, in 1895, it had fallen to \$1,001,000,000, a fall of \$59,000,000 in the circulation in one year, whereas Senator Sherman said it ought to increase \$54,000,000 in that time, so if you will take the actual deficit and add to that the amount we ought to

cit and add to that the amount we ought to have had, you will find an actual deficit of over \$100,000,000 in circulation in one year.

"By the 30th of June, 1896, this year, that had fallen from one billion six hundred and one millions to one billion five hundred and six millions, a fail of ninety-five millions of dollars in the amount of money in actual circulation among the people in a single year. You add to that the fifty-four million dollars we ought to have had as an increase, and there was a deficit in one year of more than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. In two years there has been a decrease in the amount of money in circulation of two hundred and fifty million dollars, according to the testimony of John Sherman eally six years ago.

inations, these statements are not the vapor-ings of lunatics and cranks. [Applause.] These are the statements made upon the testimony of one of our opponents, so short a time ago that even they themselves have forgotten that the truths they stated are still alive. [Applause.] What provision does the Republican party make for the supply of the money that you med? None whatever. I am not surprised that even men who have been Republicans all their lives are now in favor of the free coinage of silver. [Great applause.] I am not surprised when I find that Republicans who recognize the principles of finance and apply them to the money question. I am not surprised that they desert the Republican party this year when it comes out and attempts to defend the Democratic Administration, which was repudiated by the Democratic party itself. [Great applause.]

applause.]

You remember here in North Carolina the
Republicans have made more capital by denouncing this Administration than in any other sors for the Democratic Administration? [Wild applause.] I am not surprised that earnest and sincere Republicans prefer to stand with the Democratic party in demanding bimetallism, which even the Republican party of four years ago said was dear to the American people through tradition. I am not surprised that Republicans who eight years ago stood upon a platform that denounced the Democratic party for its attempt to demonetize silver. I am not surprised that those Republicans join with us to-day in demanding bimetallism, which has been the historic policy of the United States until 1873, and received the support of all the statesmen, Republican. Democratic, Whig, and everything we ever had in this country. [Loud applause.]

statesmen, Republican, Democratic, Whig, and everything we ever had in this country. [Loud applause] "Let me briefly, because I have but a moment more, call your attention to what Henry Clay said in regard to protecting the volume of money in this country. I have been told that Rany Clay was the only Presidential candidate who had ever come here during a canwass prior to my coming. Let me tell you what he said in regard to the contraction of currency. This speech was made in the United States Senate on the 19th day of January, 1840; 'Of all the conditions of society, that is most edverse in which there is a constant and rapid diminution in the amount of the circulating medium. Debtors become unable to pay their debts.' And have you had such a condition during your lifetime, my friends? [Cries of Yes, yes.]' Property talls, the market is ciutted, and yot a great party with a glutted market before them demand the opening of the factories when there is nothing for the factories to do after you open them, my friends. [Applause.] 'The market is flutted, business declines, and labor is thrown out of employment, sellers become numerous from the production of their property which is now failing in price, and purchasers become scarce from an unwillingness to make investments with the prospect of almost certain loss. When money is rising, people want to turn everything into dollars, and during that time were must have stagnation of business. Falling prices, make hard times, and you cannot stop hard times until you stop the seneral fail of prices. Have the gentlemen reflected upon the consequences of the system of depletion? "That question, my friends, might be put to the Republican party. Mr. Clay adds: 'I have already stated that the country is going down by the weight of debt. If the currency be greatly diminished as beyond all example that has been, how is this debt to be extinguished? Property, the resource on which the debtor relies for his payment, will decline in value, and it may happen that a man who honestly co

Froperty, the resource on which the debtor relies for his payment, will decline in value, and it may happen that a man who honestly contracted a debt in the face of property which had a value at the time sufficient to warrant the debt, will find himself stripped of his property and his debt remains unextinguished.

"Mr. Clay simply described the very conditions which confront the American people today, and yet the Republican party not only reflect the tecognize that condition and bring relief from that condition, but the Republican party pledges itself to a policy which increases the financial distress of this country, makes debts harder to pay, and summons the Sheriff to take charge of the property of the citizen, and then leaves the debt unextinguished to hang over him still. (Great applause.)

"My friends, I must leave, [Cries of "Oh, don't stop,"] In the State of North Carolina, where the people can still listen to the echo of the words of their great statesman. Vance are applause, it is not necessary for one to come from abroad to call your attention to the berish which surround you. You remember that one of the last speeches that he ever uttered was them the sure of the last speeches that he ever uttered was light this question, in which he showed to the American people that the great contest between

his question, in which he showed to the can people that the great contest between oncy power and the common people was d. If there is one in this audience whose thies in this contest are with the money we do not expect him to support the thicket; but we do appear to the support of see whose sympathies are with the masses

of the people, and who believe that prosperity must first come to those who toll before any general prosperity can reach those who live upon the tollers of this country." GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 17.—The Bryan special train reached Concord at 10:35 A. M., and Mr. Bryan delivered a short speech from the covered stand to about a thousand people, who were very hearty in their applause. He said;

the covered stand to about a thousand people, who were very hearty in their applause. He said:

"Under free coinage a new demand is created, I cannot illustrate it better than this way: At home we get butter for twenty-five cents a round the year around. The farmer goes to town in the fall and contracts for all the butter he thinks he will produce. In the spring he finds he has more, and has is sell it for fifteen cents a round, because nobedy stands ready to take his aurplus at twenty-five cents. So with silver. If the mints are opened so every man with an ounce of silver can covert it into money, there would be no surplus to drag down the price. Can the United States take all the silver offered? If so we can maintain the parity, The only way to know absolutely is to try, but we are encouraged to try.

"Remember the silver of France, England, and Germany—nearly all coined and used in the world—is worth more now as compared with rold than it would be here. France has more silver in circulation per capita than we have, and it circulates at 15% to 1. Not an ounce has come here without rising three cents. The silver of England is worth more at home, and it would hurt England more than us, because there are more people there that use silver than ever see a piece of gold. China, Japan, and India must have their supply, and we would take only what is left. If we can take it all we will fix the price at \$1.29, and we would raise the price of those things which come in competition with the products of other countries, thereby restoring prosperity to the farmers, who could then purchase at the stores and make a demand for the product of factories."

At Salisbury, reached at 11:15 A. M., Mr. Hryan was introduced to 4,000 people by Theodore F. Kiutta, Chairman of the North Carolina delegation to Chicago, who seconded Mr.Bryan's nomination. Considerable enthusiasm marked the candidate's speech, and the cheers grew in intensity as he proceeded. Just as Mr. Bryan was boarding his train he was presented with the foot of a rab

who saw the presentation manifested their appreciation of the incident by exercising their ungs, and just as the train moved off the candidate called out:

"If the people who have given me rabbitalect in this campaign will vote for me there is no possible doubt of my election."

Mr. Bryan said at Salisbury:

"I am informed that Andrew Jackson was a law student in this city and I am glad to tread the soil made sacred by the hero of New Orleans. [Applause.] The principles for which I stand before the people are the principles taught by Jackson when he was the idol, not of Democracy alone, but of the great common people whom he at all times defended. [Applause.] When Jackson was President, his greatest fight was against the United States national banks. Those connected with that great banking influence denounced him and applied to him just as abusive epithets as the money-owning and changing class applied to Thomas Jefferson before him, and have applied to every one since who did not bow the knee to Baal and worship the soiden cair. [Applause.]

"It is the classes who want to use the instrumentalities of government for private gain. The masses are too busy trying to make a living and bearing the burdens imposed on them to crowd around legislative hails and spend a large amount to secure legislation which will enable them to get a larger amount out of the people. If the Government will protect each clitzen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, it is all that should be asked. We are now engaged in an effort to make the pursuit of happiness more to the masses than a mere idie pursuit with no prospect of overtaking that happiness. Our opponents seek to monopolize the opportunities of this country, and let the trusts and combinations of wealth shut the doors of opportunity against the humbler members of society.

"Our opponents try to divide the tolling masses and put the laboring man in opposition to the farmer. I warn laborers not to desert the farmer, who has been the friend of labor in ev

from the beginning of the world, and will do so again the moment they have the opportunity." [Cheers].

Another large audience was at Lexington. Mr. Bryan spoke briefly. In company with Gov. Carr. ex-Senator Jarvis, Col. Julian Carr of Durham, Major Hale of Fayetteville, and other well-known North Carolinians, Mr. Bryan reached Greensboro at 12:46 o'clock this afterneon. A great crowd at the station, including hundreds of excursionists from near-by points, shouted vigorously as Mr. Bryan stepped to the station platform, and as he was driven through the dusty main thoroughfare of the quaint old town several thousand people, yelling loudly, followed his carriage, conspicuous by its red, white, and blue decorations and four horses that drew it to the Benbow House, where the candidate and his party had dinner. After dinner Mr. Bryan was taken to Blandwood, a residence on the outskirts of the town, where he delivered a speech after being introduced by Clement Mauley, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. His audience numbered 15,000 and was one of the most enthusiastic gatherings Mr. Bryan has addressed in the campaign. Mr. Bryan has addressed in the campaign. Mr. Bryan left Greensboro for Durham and Raleigh at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bryan said:

Greensboro for Durham and Raleigh at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Bryan said:

"I have talked until my throat is sore, and shaken hands until my hands are sore, and you yell until my ears are sore. [Laughter.] And the campaign, instead of being ended, has only fairly commenced. [Cheers.] Sometimes the opposition papers say people gather together from idle curiosity. A man has to have more than idle curiosity to stand out in the sun in such a crowd as this to listen to a speech. I was here two years ago, and had a chance to see a great many of you, so it was not necessary for you to come for the purpose of seeing me.

"The Democratic party has taken a position which is also the position of the Populists and the free-silver Republicans against the trafficing with syndicates which says the nation from the extremities in which they themselves have placed the Government for the purpose of saving it again at a high price. [Laughter.] Our opponents go 2000 the theory that these syndicates are able to bleed the people without the people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more.

"It reminds me of a man down in the swamp." It reminds me of a man down in the swamp." It reminds me of a man down in the swamp."

people knowing it. At least they think before the people find it out the syndicates will have made so much they won't care to make any more.

"It reminds me of a man down in the swamp country who was troubled with mosquitoes never troubled him, because at night he was so drunk he didn't know the mosquitoes were biting, and by morning the mosquitoes were biting, and by morning the mosquitoes were so drunk they didn't bite any more. [Laughter.] Our opponents seem to reason on that plan.

"I am reminded of a story told of a doctor. I don't want any doctors here to take offence because it was not a doctor in this town. The doctor was called to visit a child, and the child grew worse until finally its life was despaired of. The doctor told the mother nothing more could be done; that it was not worth while to punish the child with more medicine; just give it a little water if it was restless and await the final results. The mother watched the child through the night and thought it was a little stronger in the morning. She watched it through the day, and instead of falling it grew better. She watched it through another night, and in the morning had more hope than the night before. The doctor came around to find out why the child had not died. The mother explained the situation. The doctor examined the child and told the mother it was a fact the child was getting stronger than when he saw it had been, it would soon be able to take some more medicine. (Great laughter.) Our opponents have been giving us bond issues just about as fast as they thought the people were able to earn there, we want to get rid of these doctors and try medicine that will restore the patient, and not wait until the patient is strong in order to weaken him with more medicine." (Cheers).

Halleden, We want to get rid of these doctors and try medicine that will restore the patient, and not wait until the patient is strong in order to weaken him with more medicine. The word "McKinley" was stamped on his horse. The word "McKinley" was stamped on his h

seller.
The train was in charge of Col. Julian Carr, the wealthy tobacco manufacturer of Durham. Mr. Bryan confided to Col. Carr a desire to take a bath when Durham was reached, and when the train arrived there at 3.15 the speechmaking was postponed while the candidate performed his ablutions at Col. Carr's residence. At the stand where the speaking took place, situated near the station, several thousand people cheered Mr. Bryan to the echo when he appeared fresh from the tub. He made a short speech, frequently applauded, and left Durham for Raieigh at 610.

North Carolina's capital city had William J. Bryan for its guest to-night. Mr. Bryan was met at the Southern Hailway station by a reception committee, a flambeau club, and a brass band. He was escorted to Nash square, a beautiful open park near the station, where 6,000 people had gathered in defiance of the heat to hear him. The speaking stand was aglow with electric light, the name "Bryan" being displayed in big electric letters over the place where the Bemocratic candidate stood. At each corner of the square big bonfree burned.

Cheer after cheer went up as the candidate stood the stand. Clement Manley, the The train was in charge of Col. Julian Carr,

candidate stood. At each corner of the square big bonfires burned.
Cheer after cheer went up as the candidate ascended the stand. Clement Manley, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Halt Ayer, the Chairman of the Populist State Committee, presided jointly over the meeting. After his speech Mr. Hryan went to the Fark Hotel and held a reception, the corridors and lobby and the streets outside being packed with people while it lasted.
Mr. Bryan said:

MINISTERS AND GOLD STANDARD. "I am informed that the Republican National Committee has sent out circulars to various religious papers and organizations calling attention to a danger which they say threatens these religious organizations if we have the free colaage of silver. I want you to remember that the Republican party and the Republican speakers and the Republican candidates, most of all these have denounced the Democrats for trying to array class against class. I want to say to you that the Republican party is doing more in this country to-day to array class against class than any party that ever existed in the United States. [Cheers.] "The Republican party is appealing to every class or nearly every class and attempting to array that class against others. They appeal to the laboring man and tell him that the gold standard gives him a higher-priced dollar for his wages, without telling him that it also makes it impossible for a very large number of men who want to labor to get a chance to earn one of these high-priced dollars. [Cheers.] Out in our State the! Republican committee of one of the counties appealed to the school teachers trying to show them that a gold standard was a good thing for them, thereby trying to set the school teachers against the rest of the people, and now they have appealed to the church organizations and church papers, and are how trying to array them against the free coinage of silver.

"Well, I could stand any appeal made by the

"Well, I could stand any appeal made by the

trying to array them against the free collage of silver.

"Well, I could stand any appeal made by the advocates of the gold standard to almost any class better than an appeal made to the preachers and teachers of religion. If there is one thing that the church people of this country could afford to array themselves against it is the gold standard, and it is being advocated by the American people at this time. [Applause.]

"And yet the Republican party is appealing to church people to take their place upon the side of the gold standard. How things have changed in the last 1,800 years. Look at the people who are at the head of the gold standard propaganda in the United States. Look at the bendholding class and the money changing classes, the brokering classes of New York, who are trying to fasten a gold standard upon the people of this country, not openly, but secretly and in disguise, and then turn back 1,800 years, when the meek and lowly Saxiour threw the same kind of people out of his temple because they had made his house a den of thieves. [Enthuaisstic cheering.]

"And then think that these people come and appeal to the ministers of the grospel and the church papers to save them from the wrath to come, [Laughter and appliance.] My friends, when certain ministers of the gospel denounce the great massiof the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers lave denounced these advocates of free coinage and have taken their places upon the side of these great hasis of the gospel denounce the great masses of the people who stand behind free coinage, when these ministers lave denounced these may be a subject to the proper of the country, I feel like saying to the people of this country, I feel like saying to the people of this country, I feel like saying to them that if they will take their chances with loves I will risk my chances with Lazarus. Decidie whether you want to support the present financial policy or net."

GOLDBORO, N. C., Sept. 17.—Mr. Bryan's special train reached Goldsboro at 11 o'clock

He Will Spend Most of October in Illinois

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.-The following additional dates arranged for William J. Bryan were given out at national headquarters to-day: Leaves New York midnight of Sept. 29; Washington. D. C., early morning of Sept. 30; Martinsburg. W. Va., at 11 A. M.; Keyser, W. Va., at 3 P. M. Oct. 1—Clarksburg, W. Va., at 10 A. M.; Parkersburg, W. Va., 2 P. M.; Wheeling at night.
Oct. 2-Charleston, W. Va., at 10:30 A. M.;
Huntington, W. Va., at 1 P. M., via Chesapeake
and Ohio to Cinciunati, taking train to St.
Louis, where he will address the Democratio
ciubs on Oct. 3. Oct. 5-Memphis, morning; Nashville, evening.
Mr. Bryan will spend most of October in Il-linois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio.

TO SCUTTLE THE POP SHIP. Populist Leader Bateman On the Proposed

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 17.-L. C. Bateman of Auburn, the Populist candidate for Gov-ernor on last Monday, also Secretary of the National Populist Notification Committee, is dissatisfied with Senator Allen's notification of Bryan of his nomination for President by the Populist party. Mr. Bateman, in an interview this afternoon, said:

"The recent election in Maine should be sufficient to convince the entire country that the nomination of Arthur Sewall was either a colossal blunder or a dark-dyed crime. Until lately I have been inclined to believe that it was the former, but it certainly now looks as if it was deliberately planned and executed as a crime. The presence of Sewall on the national ticket resulted in the practical annibilation of the Democratic party in this State. If he remains on that ticket it will inevitably result in the annihilation of the Populist party. I have read Senator Allen's letter of notification to Mr. Bryan. Of course, it is a farce. It is on a par with all the doings of the men who are trying to sell out and disrupt

farce. It is on a par with all the doings of the men who are trying to sell out an, disrupt the People's Party.

"The Senatof is not enough of a politician, however, to carry out his scheme. He has overdone the matter, and simply made himself a laughing stock. Mindle of the Roadmen are for, the most part delighted at his bungling work. Think for one moment of the idea of telling Mr. Bryan that we are all willing to support him, but we do not expect anything from him in return; that we do not expect him to believe in anything that we do, but are simply plaing for the chance to vote for him, entirely regardless of any pratform of principles; that we are more than willing that he should use us for a spittoon, as we have no dignity of our own to preserve.

"This is the sum and substance of Senator Allen's letter. After we get done laughing over the Senator's mess, we shall quite likely take some stops to find out whether Mr. Bryan acceptation nomination and our platform of principles.

"At St. Louis all of his friends urged that we should nominate him, as he was a Populist and believed in all our principles. We want to know whether these statements are

"At St. Louis all of his friends urged that we should nominate him, as he was a Populist and believed in all our principles. We want to know whether these statements are true. We propose to find out, and shall do so, whether it is agreeable to Senator Allen or not. We do not propose to thrust our services upon any man who does not want them, or who is ashamed of us. We only ask for fair treatment, and that we propose to have."

ALABAMA POPOCRATS.

Conference in Birmingham of Leaders from Thirty-three Countles.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 17 .- A raily and conference was held here to-day and to-night by Chicago Democrats from all parts of the State. State officers present were Gov. Cates, Secretary J. Kirke Jackson, Auditor John Punfey, Ratiroad Commissioner Ross C. Smith and Treasurer J. Craig Smith. Others here were Senator urer J. Craig Smith. Others here were Senator-Pugh, Congressman John Bankhead, Gov.-elect Joseph F. Johnson, State Campaign Committee members. County Chairman, Congress nom-iness, legislators elect, and county officers. Many speeches were made. Each county was called upon, and thirty-three responded. There were reports made that the sound-money Democratic movement was not gaining ground, yet plans were made for the campaign. campalen.

If the Populists are to be recognized in the way of a fusion nothing was given out. Tonight speeches were made at the Opera House by speakers from various parts of the State.

WATSON MOVES WEST.

He Winds Up His Remarks in Nebrask

ALMA, Neb., Sept. 17 .- Mr. Thomas E. Watso of Georgia arrived here last night, having made speeches along the line from Lincoln to this A big crowd greeted him at Hastings and

elsowhere, to whom he made short talks. He addressed an immense crowd here this aftermoon, this being a Populist community, and many farmers came from other countles.

Mr. Watson urged the manufacture. many farmers came from other counties.

Mr. Watson urged the members of the party to stand firm for the ticket and sulogized Mr. Bryan and the Nebraska State nominees.

Mr. Watson insisted that he was in the fight to stay and predicted victory. He was liberally applicated throughout his address and was followed by local Populist leaders. Tonight Mr. Watson spoke to the Old Settlers at Republican City and left from there for Colorado.

Pennsylvania State Democratic Ticket. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17 .- The State Committee of the new Jeffersonian (gold Demo-cratic) party held its first meeting this afternoon at the Hotel Walton. State Chairman W. B. Given of Lancaster presided. The session was held behind closed doors. The committee nominated Benjamin C. Potts of Delaware county and Hay Walker, Jr., of Allegheny as the party's candidates for Congressmen at large. Mr. Potts and John M. Eraden of Washlarge. Mr. Potts and John M. Braden of Washington county were nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Allentown as the candidates for this office, and both withdrew from the ticket when the Chicago platform was adonted. WOULD CUT WAGES IN TWO.

THE SECRET OF FREE SILVER BY. POSED BY JOHN J. VALENTINE.

He Is the Day Laborer Who Became Prest dent of Wells, Pargo & Co. Beensen Re Knew Things About Gold and Silver, and His Ociaton Goes Wherever He is Known From out of the West comes a voice of warn-

tremendous effect in setting a powerful tide of the labor vote against the financial hereay of the Chicago platform. It is in the shape of an open letter written by John J. Valentine, President of Wells, Fargo & Co. In the West, in the far West more particularly, the wage earners need no word of explana-tion as to Mr. Valentine's warrant for advising

ing to wage carners which is certain to have a

them, but here, where he is less well known, it is interesting to hear, as a Sun reporter did yes terday, something about the man who says 'The free-silver propaganda is practically proposition to cut the wages of the laborers of this country in half." Mr. Valentine is the most widely known man

personally, living between British Columbia and Mexico, west of the Rocky Mountains, For thirty-five years he has traversed that country, one might almost say, continuously. He began his work for "Wells Fargo" in the day labor grade of employee; he has driven its bullionburdened stages at night over mountain roads with an alert "shotgun messenger" by his side had charge of express offices in far-away mining camps, has been in charge of divisions, and has gradually worked his way through every grade and character of employment to the

Presidency of the company.

Eversince "the days of old, the days of gold," of which Bret Harte wrote, Wells, Fargo & Co have been the treasure carriers of the Pacific coast. They have transported from the gold and silver mines of Nevada, California, Utab, Montana, Arizona, and New Mexico practically every ounce of bullion produced, and have marketed a great part of the hundreds of mil

It was the marketing of this yest treasure which made it necessary for any employee wh aspired to high office in the company to acquire a close and scientific knowledge of gold and a close and scientific knowledge of gold and silver, both as merchandise and as bullion. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Valentine began the studies which should equiv him for the office he now holds. He became interested in the subject—profoundly so—and in his researches acquired a library on the various branches of the subjects of precious metals and coinage which is not excelled even in any public institution in the country. He was always a Democrat, and the financial convictions which grew out of his studies served to strengthen his Democracy.

morracy.

"He was always a rabid Democrat, and is yet," said Mr. H. B. Parsons, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank in this city, yesterday. "Yes, he is a rabid Democrat yet, and favors the election of McKinley entirely because of the Popocratic platform's financial plank."

That is a little bit of the history of the man who is as familiar with gold and silver bullion and coin as a sailor is with spun yarn; who rose from the grade of laborer to his present place; and these, in part, are his views of the rose from the grade of laborer to his presen place; and these, in part, are his views of the effect of the independent and unlimited free coinage of sliver on the welfare of wage earners Free Sliver Coinage-By John J. Valentine

Free Sliver Coinage—By John J. Valentine.

"Leaving out of account all else, we will now proceed to the consideration of how the independent, unlimited free coinage of sliver would affect the wage earners of this country, of whom I am one. The history of civilization, and particularly of the past 600 years, shows conconclusively the impossibility of maintaining a parity between gold and sliver at fixed ratios as legal tender money, under unlimited free coinage, and the question that confronts the working people of whatsoever hind or character in this country is. What would be the purchasing power of sliver-standart money under the independent, unlimited free coinage of sliver as compared with that under the present gold standard money under limited Government coinage of sliver and

limited free coinage of silver as compared with that under the present rold standard money under limited Government coinage of silver and the gold par maintained by Government? A silver dollar has now, as since 1878, a purchasing power of one hundred cents.

"Mr. Matias Romero, Minister of Mexico to the United States, said in an article in the North American Review, June, 1895:

"It is rather pursing and bewildering to some travellers who go from this country to Mexico to see that a United States silver dollar containing less silver bullion than a Mexican silver dollar was exchanged there for two Mexican silver dollar was exchanged there for two Mexican silver dollar was exchanged there for two Mexican silver dollar was exchanged the property of the price of the buildon it contains, while the United States silver dollar is self for the price of the buildon it contains, while the United States in the United States or Europa.

"Under the independent, unlimited free coinage of silver the purchasing power of a silver dollar or any sign or instrumentality of a silver dollar—or any sign or instrumentality of a silver dollar—or any sign or instrumentality of a silver dollar—or any sign or instrumentality of a silver dollar—was a Mexican silver dollar, with six grains more silver than our standard silver dollar, is worth now in San Francisco just 53

and no more; a Mexican silver dollar, with six grains more silver than our standard silver dollar, is worth now in San Francisco Just 53 cents; and the expectation that Government that would make a United States free-silver dollar good for a purchasing power of 100 cents when worth only fifty-odd cents would simply be disappointed, and the holder would find himself subjected to a discount in the way of increased prices for all rent paid and necessaries purchased. Would each and every such holder have power under such ercumstances to compel his employer to rates his and every such holder have power under such eincunstances to compel his employer to rodes his
wages correspondingly? If so, the present differs
from all former times.

"If the laboring men of this country wanted
to sell silver or were now being paid in silver on
a free coimage base there might be some sense
in it. But the laboring men of this country are
practically getting paid in gold, not silver!
What good will it do a man who doesn't own
silver, who doesn't sell silver, who now gets
paid in gold values, to be paid in silver?
"But there is another way to look at it. Gold
means high wages to the laborer. It is so in all
gold-using countries. Recently Mr. Cannon, a
free-silver delegate in Congress from Utah,
nileged, first, that prices of goods were low here
because they were measured in gold, and then

free-silver delegate in Congress from Utab, alleged, first, that prices of goods were low here because they were measured in gold, and then that, on account of wages here being paid in gold, which was costly, and wages in India. China, and Janan being paid in silver, which was worth only one-half what it had been, they had 50 per cent. advantage, and that therefore there was danger of our manufacturers being driven from the world's markets, which means their wages are so much lower than ours on account of the gold standard here, that, unless our wages are reduced to theirs—unless prices are infinted here in this country so that our gold wages will buy no more than their silver wages—their labor will tend to drive out ours. In other words, the free-silver propaganda is practically a proposition to cut the wages of the laborers of this country in half, is order to increase the profits of their employers.

"Sir Henry Meysey Thompson is one of the leading silver advocates of England. He offered a prize for the best essay, explaining how it was that China and India and other silver, using countries were getting an advantage over England, and a great many people competed for that prize. Mrajamieson, the British Consul at Shanghai, wrotes o good a paper that he was awarded the prize; and that essay is now the chief stock in trade of the British axitation for the restoration of silver. Mr. Jamieson says:

"Wars in the gold using countries have, through the appreciation of gold become 100 per cent denser

"Wages in the gold using countries have, through the appreciation of gold, become 100 per ceut, desire than they were relatively to aliver wages; and the maintar turer in the aliver stat. Card countries can ob-tain his later at half the cost which he formerly paid; tain his lator at half the cost which he formerly paid; and gives the natural result thereof in these words: 'While old-established industries in England are barely paying expenses, new industries in India are arising and paying handsomely.' The change promosed by siter advocates in England is to evade these gold wages and raise prices of goods so that the British workman, through getting the same hominal wages in silver, will really get only half the actual wages he gets now, and the British manufacturer may thus be enabled to compete with the Indian manufacturer.

ver, will really get only half the actual wages he gets now, and the British manufacturer may thus be enshied to compete with the Indian manufacturer.

"A somewhat similar view is taken by Sefior Romers, the Mexican Minister at Washington, in his North American Review article already mentioned, when he asserts that the depreciation of silver has favored Mexican capitalists by lowering the actual wases of their employees. There is the silver question in a nutshell.

"As to the wage earners, it is simply a question as to whether they are getting too high wages. They may as well face the question. If wage carners believe they are getting too high wages, and that this country is suffering in consequence, all they have to do is to accept lower wages; or, if they prefer a roundabout way, they can favor the independent unlimited free coinage of silver, and practically they will get their wages cut down one-half without any further trouble on their part.

"The earnings from wages in this country approximate \$7.200,000.000 per annum, and the scaling of the purchasing power of the money received for them is a question that every worker must consider. Let each, then, in soher, acrious carnest ask himself or herself. How would it affect me? I can see no reason, not even the shadow of a reason, why my fellow work must consider. Let each, then, in soher, acrious carnest ask himself or herself, low would it affect me? I can see no reason not even the shadow of a reason, why my fellow work under unlimited free coinage only fity odd cents to the dollar, and blindly trust to the flat of the fiver masser for its (e., the silver) having had the purchasing power of 100 cents to the dollar conferred upon it. That were a thing that has never been achieved in any period of human history. I repeat, let each one ask himself or herself this question: How would it affect me? Let every wage earner consider these facts now while he has the option.

"We have been especially treating of wage earners. Let us now consider the accords above "We have been especially treating of wage earners. Let us now consider savings bank de-positors (largely composed of that class) in the single State of California. The records show as follows:

as follows: 1870—Depositors ... 47.585 Deposits ... 486,555,900 1896—Depositors ... 169,856 Deposits ... 189,422,851 "Here is an increase in dollars of 266 per cent. and an increase in the number of depesitors of

261 per cent. In twenty-five years. This State (California) is the richest per capita of any in the Union—in round figures, \$2,100 per head. Let these 169,856 industrious, prodent, frogat wage earners ask themselves if their interest will be promoted by the independent unlimited free coinage of silver.

"The foregoing furnishes object lessons that

"The foregoing furnishes object lessons that every wage earner, particularly every voter, should study with a view to the proper determination of the question upon the basis of enlightened self-interest.

"I am a Democrat of the straightest sect of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden, and Cleveland, and I insist that a coin is just as bad when debased by overcalization, if not exchangeable for better, as when unduly alloyed, clipped, or sweated."

SCHURMAN TO THE DRUMMERS. Cornell's President Tells of the Bi-bovine Matabele Currency.

There was a large attendance at the comnercial travellers' noonday meeting yesterday in the rooms at Broadway and Prince Cot. J. D. Slocum of New Jersey de livered a stirring address, characterizing his auditors as members of "a salvation army" which might yet save the country by its labors. President J. G. Schurman of Cornell University followed. He said, in part:

"I must not omit to congratulate the con mercial travellers on having, irrespective of party, formed this league for the maintenance of sound money and the vindication of the national integrity. The worst libel ever pronounced upon a nation was that uttered by Dr. Samuel Johnson when he said that a Scotchman if he saw a dollar on the other side of hell would make a spring for it at the risk of falling by a single individual, but now a political party -I will not say the Democrats, but the lawless spirits which have entered the empty house of Democracy-have outraged the conscience of the American people. They deliberately invite us in their Chicago platform to jump across the hell of national disaster and disgrace, not for a dollar, but for 53 cents lyingly stamped a dollar. But the American people are jealous of their honor, and they will avenge this outrage

lar. But the American people are jealous of their honor, and they will avenge this outrage and insult by the overwhelming defeat of Bryan.

"What is the motive of this new, satounding, and immoral platform? The Popocrats declare that sliver has been demonetized and they are working for its remonetization. Gentlemen, there is now another war waging in another part of the world in defence of a demonetized currency. The Matabeles have taken up arms against the gold monometallic Briton for having demonetized one of the elements of their circulating medium. It is true that Matabele money consists of cattle, and that half their cattle at the present time are stricken with a terrible Zambesi fever. The British, who have control of the country, are slaughtering the cattle. The Matabeles protest that from time immemorial fever stricken cattle have with them had circulation with sound cattle. The English reply that in the markets of the world fever stricken cattle are worthless, and actually a nuisance, where-upon the Matabeles, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation, have had recourse to arms for the recently in exactly the same as that of the Popocrats. Why have fever stricken cattle and the white metal depreciated in value? Because in the markets of the world they are not desired, and the preference is given to sound animals and to the yellow metal.

"No nation, not even a nation as powerful as the United States, can keep gold and silver, if the mints are freely open to both, in concurrent

metal.

"No nation, not even a nation as powerful as the United States, can keep gold and silver, if the mints are freely open to both, in concurrent circulation. Our experience from 1792 proves that whenever the legal ratio departs from the commercial ratio one metal is driven out of the country and the other remains. From 1792 to 1834 our currency was silver, from 1834 on it was of gold—never of silver and gold at the same time. The slightest deviation from the commercial ratio is sufficient to bring about this result. A variation of one-quarter of one per cent, from the legal ratio is sufficient to drive one or other metal out of circulation. What then, gontlemen, do you think would happen if when silver and gold are at a ratio of 30 to 1 in the markets of the world the United States should establish a currency in which the legal ratio was 1d to 1? Why, we should go immediately to the sliver basis. I assert, therefore, without fear of contradiction, that free coinage of sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would linevitably lead to silver monometallism, and for as silver monometallism as ally monowould linevitably lead to silver monometallism and for us silver monometallism is a silly mono

mania.

"Gentlemen, this question is a moral question. The law of God says 'Thou shalt not steal.' The Chicago piatform prescribes stealing as a sure way to national prosperity. I have the utmost faith in the remunciation of that platform and the vindication of the national honor by the American people.

Congressman Serence E. Payne of Auburn and Freeman E. Huddell, editor of a trade journal, will talk at to-day's noonday meeting.

The drummers have adopted a distinctive McKinley and Hobart badge, which they wear on their manly bosoms, but a more interesting one is the "drummer's sliver purse" which they say will have to be carried when 16 to 1 plunkers are the only money in circulation. This purse is a woman's slik stocking, a yard or more long, with regulation sliver-plated purse clasp and mountings at the top. All the drummers are carrying these now.

WATSON STIRS UP TROUBLE. Many Nebraska Populists Will Vote for

Him in Spite of the Fusion. LYNCOLN Neb. Sept. 17 - The visit of Tom fect. Populist leaders who had assisted in arranging the fusion scheme by which Bryan and Sewall electors were named were disposed to give Watson very little consideration. They expected to be embarrassed by his visit, but they did not expect to be alarmed. They did not think the fire-eating Georgian could make much impression on the prairies so often burned by Mr. Bryan. Watson came intending to make trouble, and he has succeeded. When Senator Allen and Gov. Helcomb agreed. on the part of Nebraska Populists, to the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall there was dissatisfaction among the Middle of the Road Populists, and there has been some difficulty ever since the campaign opened in keeping the Middle of the Road fellows quiet. The leaders were congratulating themselves on the fact that they had allenced the malcontents, when along comes Tom Watson and trouble.

The Populist candidate for Vice-President came to this State for the purpose of awakening Populiste to a realization of their sin in agreeing to support Arthur Sewall, and he entered upon his task with a keen relish that he takes into every fray. He spoke in widely separated Nebraska towns and in five days has spread himself out over the greater portion of the State. In every speech except in Lincoln he has attacked Sewall with true Tom Watson vigor. He has appealed to the party spirit of the Populists. He has asked them if they want to be a party to the overthrow of Populism; if they want to vote for a banker and monopolist like Sewall, who owns slock in fifty corporations. Then be has pointed to himself and asked for fair play. were congratulating themselves on the fact that

Then be has pointed to himself and asked for fair play.

That the visit of Tom Watson has had its effect is evident in many ways. Hefore his appearance in Nebraska it is doubtful if there was a Bryan and Watson hadge or button in the State. To-day there are hundreds of them. In this city the Middle of the Road Populists in large numbers are wearing the Bryan and Watson buttons, and they are exhibiting a vocal activity that is causing genuine alarm at the State headquarters.

State headquarters.

Many Populists are denouncing Sewall with all the bitterness displayed by Watson, and there is a revolt against the Bryan and Sewall deal. The revolt is not as yet, formidable, but it is growing rapidly. It may make a good deal of mischief. of mischlef.

Republicans are clated over the stirring up that Watson has given Populist politics. They say Watson's speeches have done liryan, or rather Bryan and Sewall, more harm than anything else. They are circulating printed copies of the speeches, and are doing everything possible to fan the flame started by the pyrotechnic Georgian. Georgian.

Tom Watson, as he contemplates the trouble he has caused among Mr. Bryan's followers in Mr. Bryan's own State, may flatter himself that he has done a good job.

FOR M'DERMOTT FOR CONGRESS

A Sound-money Man Wins in Hudson County's Democratic Primaries. The open Democratic primaries in Hudso county, N. J., last night resulted in a victory for the ticket supported by ex-Sheriff Robert Davis, the leader. There was considerable opposition, but as far as could be learned last night there was a fair vote and an honest count, and everybody was satisfied. The canditates nominated are: Allan L. McDermott for Congress, William Helier for Sheriff, James T. Lillis for Surrogate, and eleven men for Assembly. Allan McDermott, the candidate for Congress, is a sound-money men and opposed to Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

A. M.—1:40, 632 East 149th street, Charles Zent, damage \$20; 5:45, 402 East Thirteenth street, Frank damage \$20: 5:45, 402 East Thirteenth street, Frank Machaner, damage \$50: 6:35, 128 Broome street, Charles Ebercertch, no damage; 11:30, 219 Mott street, Nicholas Littine, damage \$5.

P. R. -140, 349 pring street, Samuel Kensler, damage triffing; 1:45, 215 East Twenty-seventh street, Bichard Laimbeer, no damage; 3:30, 188 Elvington street, issaiore Tachfeld, damage triffing; 4:5%, 107 Hiscoker, Street, Hammer-Slough Brothera, damage \$150, 5:00, 417 East Fourteenth street, Herman havidson, damage \$500, 6:30, 900 Sixth avenue, Furnest Bakery, damage \$500, 7:90, 007 First avenue, no damage; 17:50, 208 West Sorty-sevanth street, Fetro Lammot, damage \$6; 7:50, 51 Third avenue, no damage; 8:70, 821 West Sorty-sevanth street, Fetro Lammot, damage \$6; 7:50, 51 Third avenue, no damage; 8:70, 821 West Sovenbeenth street, damage triffing;



A TEN-MINUTE ANSWER TO BRYAN J. S. Wise Says It Would Constst of Repetitions of " You're a Liar."

The Wholesale Dry Goods Republican Club held its regular noonday meeting yesterday at 350 Broadway. There was a fair-sized crowd in attendance, but at 12:15 o'clock no speakers had put in an appearance, and loud cries of "Time, time," were heard. Prof. J. A. Adams jumped into the breach and asked the audience to chorus to his singing, and they did it good naturedly, and he gave "Oh, where, tell me where, is Billy Bryan gone," to the tune of where, is Billy Bryan gone," to the tune of "The Blue Bells of Scotland." As he finished, Mr. J. B. Fuller, First Vice-President of the club, arrived with Mr. J. S. Wise of West Virginis, who was introduced as the first speaker. Mr. Wise said that as only ten minutes were allowed to him he would not attempt to answer Mr. Bryan's arguments. The only way, he said, for a man to answer those arguments in ten minutes was to throw back his head and shout, "You're a liar, you're a liar, y

ixed by their commercial value. Mr. James Logan Gordon of Boston was the last speaker o the day.

The speakers for to-day are George F, von Holmitz of Charlestown, S. C.; the Hon. Bellamy Storer of Ohio, and John H. Littlefield.

CAMPAIGN IS OVER IN MAINE. Joe Manley Says the Silver Missionaries Can Make No Head There Now.

Joseph H. Manley of Maine assumed his duiles as a member of the Executive Committee at Republican National Headquarters yesterday morning. He was warmly welcomed by Gen. Clayton, Mr. Scott, and Gen. Osborne, the other committeemen present. Of the result of the Maine election he said:

"The people up there are feeling very happy, not only the Republicans, but Democrats as well. The happiest are probably the Democrats who voted the Republican ticket. Fully 18,000 Democrats stayed at home, as is indicated by the returns, and 4,00 more voted the Republican ticket. These so not-money Democrats accepted the advice of Mr. Phelps of Vermont, They did not consider that they were abandoning their party, but rather that they were defending and saving genuine Democracy. The wage carners and the farmers were almost solidly with us. No Republican votes were lost. We were unprepared for a campaign on the issues which were precipitated by the Chicago Convention, but a vigorous fight was made and one thing demonstrated by it was that the Chicago platform will not bear discussion. It cannot be defended. National issues only were prescribed in the campaign. There was no State issue. Our opponents made a remarkably vigorous campaign. They distributed literature in generous quantities, and made more than 700 speeches in the State. Their work was all in vain. It was impossible for them to do more than they did-which makes the result the more significant."

Concerning the November election Mr. Manley and the state of the Democrats stayed at home, as is indicated by erning the November election Mr. Manley said:

"The Republican majority will be larger than
it was last Monday. There will be no more cam-paigning there. The issues are clearly under-stood."

The Republicans and Populists Have Ar-

ranged Matters for a Joint Ticket, DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 17.-Wright Coney, the olored Republican leader of Texas, said yes-"Fusion between the Republicans and Popu-

lists of Texas is now virtually affected." It was known several days ago that fusion had become a foregone conclusion, and that annonnement of it had been delayed as a matter of policy to see what Bryan would do about Sewali. The Populists now declare that the letter notifying Bryan of his nomination does not meet with the approval of Texas Populists. E. Woods, State lecturer of the Populist party, after attending a Republican committee meeting vesterday, and

party, after attending a Republican committee meeting yesterday, said:

"The Populists who first declared that they would vote for Bryan and Watson now take higher grounds and say they will not vete for Bryan at all unless Sewall has withdrawn from the race and the Democrats are piedged to support Watson. The letter written by Senator Allen to Bryan notifying him of his nomination they utterly repudiate, calling attention to the fact that it ignores the letter written by Butler to Watson, which expresses the sentiments of Texas Populists."

It was learned at Republican headquarters that arrangements are being made to at once put into the field forty Republican and double that number of Populist speakers.

LAWYERS FOR SOUND MONEY. More Than Two Thousand of Both Parties Join the Campaign Club.

More than two thousand lawyers have signifled their approval of a sound-money club, and will hold a meeting next Wednesday at 12 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange, when the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club will be organized and addresses made by several promorganized and addresses made by several prominent lawyers. The provisional committee, consisting of Elihu Root, W. Bourke Cockran, Henry W. Calhoun, Sherman Evarts, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., B. Aymar Sands, Herbert L. Satterlee, Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., and H. Thornton Warren, have received word from Wheeler H. Peckham, Edmund Wetmore, William B. Hornblower, George L. Rives, and Thomas Thacher that they will address the meeting. The committee will confer with the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Company to-day and endeavor to obtain their permission to hang

KANSAS POPULISTS.

If They Want a Watson Electoral Ticket They Must Petition for It. Topeka, Kan., Sept. 17 .- The Middle of the Road Convention idea has been abandoned, and the Populists desiring a straight Bryan and Watson electoral ticket will secure it by petition, as the law provides. Signatures are being obtained in all parts of the State, and the petitions naming electors will be filed this week. The gold Democrats will also nominate a full set of electors, which will give Kansas voters four electoral tickets from which to make their

AMASA OFF TO CANADA.

Republican County Committee Tempted to The Republican County Committee, at its regular monthly meeting last night, adopted a res-

olution ratifying the action of the Saratoga

Convention. Frederick S. Gibbs offered the following, which President Lauterbach declared to be out of order, despite the general laughing demand for a vote: Whereas, Amana Thornton, a member of this County Committee, left to hight for Canada.

Reaccel, That this committee give to him an indefiitie leave of absence.

Wage Earners' Patriotic League The first grand rally and ratification meeting

of the Wago Earners' Patriotic League of New York will be held on Friday evening at the league's headquarters, 1,550 Third avenue, near Eighty-seventh street. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. The Wage Earners' League is an anti-silver organization, which be-lieves in "an honest dollar for a day's honest toll, no repudiation, and no speculation in wages."

His Hope for Fair Elections in Alabams MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17 .- W. S. Reese, a Populist leader here and the nominee for Attorney.General in '64, sent Chairman Deans a letter to-day declining to serve as a Populist elector and declaring for McKinley, on the ground that only through the Republican party can fair elections in Alabams be secured.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. DAN SICKLES TO VETERANS.

SECTIONALISM, REPUDIATION, MOR RULE THE FOR NOW.

Bryan Stands for All of Them, and for Wages and Pensions Cut in Two-A Calf to Old Soldiers to Restst the New Enemy as Grimly as They Paced the Old. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has sent out a letter to his army comrades of all ranks, urging them to vote for McKinley. These are some of the things he says:

"Mr. Bryan and, many of his supporters are trying to combine the South and West againsf the North and East. This is sectionalism, of which the rebellion was the offspring. Will you follow these guides into dangerous paths, or will you not rather follow Washington in frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to allenate one portion of our cou from the rest or to enfeeble the ties which now link together the vactous parts?'

"Br. Bryan proposes to pay all the creditors of our Government in silver. This is reputlation. It would degrade and disgrace us us a nation in the eyes of the whole world. The cost of all the necessaries of life would be doubled, while the value of the money in which wages and pensions would be paid would be reduced nearly one-half. On the other hand the farmers would not be benefited, because they must sell their products for money worth only a little standard. Every producer and every workman would thus suffer. All business would be deranged. Employment would be difficult to find. Wages would advance very alowly, if at all.

"Mr. Bryan assails the obligations of public and private contracts. He would not pay the public creditors in the money they have the legal and moral right to demand and receive. This would destroy the public credit. Mr. Bryan says the Government has no use for ereditwhich is foolish. Washington, in his farewell address to his countrymen admonished us to

which is foolish. Washington, in his farewell address to his countrymen admonished us to 'cherish public credit, as a very important source of strength and security.' Mr. Bryan would despoil thy citizen of his right to recover what is due to him from his neighbor according to the tenor of an obligation lawfully made. This would deritroy confidence between man and man. Public credit and mational honor are inseparable. When our people cease to feel a patriotic pride in the honor of their country, they will surely lose a just sense of personal honor, and when both of these sentiments are lost the nation is lost.

"Mr. Bryan threatens to reorganize the highest court in the 'land so that its decisions shall satisfy the dom ands of the Populists. If elected he would make the judicial department of the Government obesient to his will. He would destroy the independence of the courts of Justice. This would waster to the framework of our Constitution. This would be revolution.

"Mr. Bryan desire the authority of the President and the courts of the United States to interfere with nobs. They may with impunity disturb the perce, destroy property and life, interrupt travel between the States, and obstruct the United States mails and inter-State as well as foreign commerce, but the Government must loo't on, powerless, helpless, paralyzed. This is roob rule—anarchy. It is impopable to exagge; rate the gravity of this issue. It really overshadows all others, because it touches the framitations of social order and civilization. This new doctrine is worse than the old secession heresy you put down with your bayonets—let us silence the new hereay by our bailots.

"Comrade McKinley stands for all that Americans must now uphold. He has been chosen as the candidate of the party which is resisting national dishonor. You and I can do no better than give on votes to our comrade, who manifeited his love for his country by shouldering his musket and serving for nearly two years as a private soldier. His promotions were fairly earned by hi

BLACK NOT FOR SPEECHIFYING.

Congressman Frank S. Black, Republican candidate for Governor, came to the city yesterday from Troy, and registered at the Fifth

said : Committee to confer as to the part I shall take in the campaign. It is my own wish to do very little speech-making. I have already found that there is plenty for a candidate to do in a devotes to speeches is stolen from some other and more useful employment. I presume shall make a few speeches; how many when, and where will be determined at the conference referred to. If I do not make many speeches I expect to get about and see the voters of the

State."
Reference being made to the fact that the Popucratic candidate for Fresident noids views regarding the efficacy of talk just the reverse of his own, Mr. Black said: "The time will soon come when that gentle-man will wish he had not talked so much Mr. Black saw ex-Senator Platt and Chairman

Mr. Black sawer-Senator Platt and Chairma Hacket last night. The programme for h campaign tour will be announced to-day, has already been determined that his openin speech shall be made in this city at the Carnegi Music Hall. DON'T WANT SO-CENT DOLLARS.

Canadian Bankers Preparing to Protect Themselves if Bryan Wins. TORONTO, Sept. 17 .- Canadian bankers are about to take steps to protect themselves against being paid in depreciated United States currency on liabilities to them maturing on the other side. The question has arisen if verites carry the election would not debts due to Canadian banks by American firms be paid to Canadian banks by American firms be paid in silver, and thus the Canadian banks loss almost half of their claims?

Montreal bankers have taken the initiative, and at a meeting of the Bankers' Association a circular was issued and sent out to the customers of every bank, who are asked to sign it and return it to the bank. The circular provides that, if desired by the lender, the loan shall be repaid in gold.

The Toronto banks will probably send draft contracts to borrowers to be signed so as to secure repayment in gold, and if the borrowers refuse to sign it loans may be recalled.

Prayer, Silver Discussion, Benediction

NEWBURGH, Sept. 17 .- At the Orange County Fair here to-day the silver question was discussed. Several thousand persons were present. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. William K. Hail. Henry Austin Adams argued against free silver and William P. St. John, Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, advocated unlimited colinge. Each spoke one hour. The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn pronounced the benediction.

Southern Manufacturers Against Free Counge of Silver. BALTIMORE, Sept. 17 .- The Manufacturers' Record this week publishes 151 letters from Southern manufacturers giving their views as to the effect upon business if free silver should win. Of the 151 communications \$124\$ are against free silver, 15 are in favor of it, and the others are on the fence.

Complete Figures in Arkansas,

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17 .- Complete returns from last week's election in this State are now on file in the Secretary of State's office Jones, Popocrat, for Governor received 91,124 votes; Rymmel, Republican, 35,836; Files, Pop-nlist, 13,989; Miller, Prohibition, 742; total vote, 141,691. Jones's majority, 40,547; Jones's blorality, 53,288

Congressmen Philip B. Low Renominated, Congressman Philip B. Low was renominated last night by the Republicans of the Fifteenth district at an adjourned Convention held in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third

A big McKinley and Hobart banner was placed in Twenty-third street, in front of the building of Stern Brothers, yesterday. Stern Brothers and other merchants in the vicinity defrayed and other me the expense.

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